



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bubonic plague in Mauritius.

A telegram from the governor of Mauritius states that during the week ended October 22 there were 100 cases of bubonic plague in the island, with 66 deaths.

JAPAN.

Immigrants for Manila and Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports from Nagasaki as follows:

October 2, Japanese, for Manila	36
October 12, Japanese, for Manila	82
September 30, Korean, for Honolulu	20

Immigrants for Seattle, Tacoma, San Francisco, and Honolulu recommended for rejection.

Assistant Surgeon Dunlap Moore reports from Yokohama as follows:

October 20, on <i>Kaga Maru</i> , for Seattle	8
October 21, <i>Victoria</i> , for Tacoma	2
October 24, <i>Korea</i> , for San Francisco	5
October 24, <i>Korea</i> , for Honolulu	67

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, November 3, as follows:

Week ended October 31, 1903:

Bills of health issued	4
Vessels inspected and passed	1
Vessels disinfected and passed	3
Personnel of crew	135
Passengers	0
Baggage	0

During the week there were 23 deaths from all causes, of which 1 was from smallpox, 1 from pernicious fever, 2 from tuberculosis, and 19 from noncontagious causes.

There were 2 new cases of yellow fever reported during the week, which are the only cases remaining.

The situation has greatly improved in these last fifteen days. There have been 10 cases, with 1 death. This is probably due to the north winds and cold temperature killing the *stegomyia*, of which very few now exist. The reports from the surrounding country show that there has also been a decrease in the infection.

Report from Vera Cruz—Yellow fever hospital.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, November 2, as follows: Week ended October 31. The sanitary measures directed against yellow fever are being pushed. A special hospital for yellow fever patients of the better classes has just been opened and will compare favorably with anything of its kind anywhere. The patients in this hospital are treated by their own family physicians and everything is done to overcome the prejudice heretofore existing against hospitals.